WASHINGTON, Menday, Feb. 1, 1858. With the arrival of the Lecompton Constitution, the interest of the Kansas drama has reached its hight, and the city is full of ramers, more or less well founded. Among them is a report that Gov. Denver of Kansas is in town, having come to remonstrate with Mr. Buchanan on the course he is pursning in regard to Lecompton. This is alsogether improbable; for Gov. Denver could not have quitted Kansas without being heralded by the belegraph long before he could get here. It is also said that a Cabinet meeting has been called this merning, to reconsider the Kansas question. This is probably true; but the President has taken his position, and is immovable. He is under the halu-cination that, unless he persists in his Lecompton-policy, the Democratic party is doomed to defeat in 1860. He openly declares that an abandoament of the course which the Administration has thus far taken months. Kansas countries and the same course which the same course which the same course the taken upon the Kansas question, or even any modification of that course, would be fatal to the party.

With this conviction, thus firmly held, there can be little hope that the President will be moved from his purpose. In Mr. Buchanan's character, ob stinacy is as marked a trait as vacillation, and both are curiously mixed. While a question is under consideration, or while he feels little interest in it, be changes his attitude toward it from day to day. He hesitates, he wavers, he advances, he recedes just as he meets with impulses or influences from one side or the other. He is affected like a ther-mometer, by everybody who approaches, and in a day will run through all gradations of the scale. from boiling point to zero. But when his mind is made up and his resolution taken, he becomes as d unyielding as he was before facile. Old age has, as usual, increased Mr. Buchanan's ten-dency to obstinancy, without amelorating his tem-per or increasing the urbanity of his manner. The men who surround him are mostly inferior to him self in age, experience and ability, and however strongly convinced they may be that the President is hurrying his administration, his party, and per-taps the country itself, over a precipice, they shrink from speaking their minds boldly to him. It is dif-ficult, very difficult, for any President to get clear,

progress and condition of public epinion. For a President with the manners, the temper and the disposition of Mr. Buchanan, it is almost impossible. The courtiers of the White House are like the courtiers of all other palaces, and flattery, not truth, is the grateful pabulum they furnish to the imperial palate.

Contrary to expectation, the Message was not sent in to-day, in consequence, it is said of cartain sent in to-day, in consequence, it is said, of certain modifications that were suggested at the Cabinet meeting to-day. These modifications are probably meeting to-day. These mountcatevary by the com-only such as have been made necessary by the com-Message was first written, a week or more ago, it was supposed the Free-State men had not only car-ried the election of the 4th of January, but that even Calhoun would be compelled to admit the re-turns in their favor. The Message was adapted to that phase of events, and the change in the pro-

encolored intelligence of passing events or of the progress and condition of public opinion. For a

pramme has necessitated a corresponding change in the Presidential overture.

The patience of the Democratic leaders with regard to Mr. Douglas seems to be well nigh exhausted. The Senators held a caucus this evening with the avowed purpose of adopting a test resolu-tion which shall drive him out of the party, or pu him to death politically. They have been encouraged to this by the guarded manner in which Mr. Doug has has conducted his opposition to the Administra tion, which has led them to believe that he will fall an easy sacrifice to a vigorous attack. Perhaps he may, and perhaps the attempt to suppress Douglas may turn out like the attempt of King James the Second to suppress Sir John Trelawney.

If Douglas he must die, Five hundred thousand in the North Will know the reason why.

The fate of the Illinois Senator is in his own hand.

If he insists on remaining in the Democratic camp after he has been shown to the door, he will remain as a subdued and disgraced rebel. If he marches out boldly, with banners flying, he will have followers enough to make him "a power on earth."

The debate in the Senate to-day on the admission

of Minnesota was interesting and significant. Mr. Mason of Virginia boldly declared, in substance, he would not consent to the consideration of the admission of any new State until the Kansas question was disposed of. Mr. Hale justly characterized this as a most extraordinary and startling declaration-involving intentions which carried into practice would lead more speedily than anything else to a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Mason, in reply, backed square out of his position, intimating, however, that the time might come when the Southern Senators would take the ground objected to by Mr. speech was promptly and forcibly rebuked by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, who made a fervid Union speech. He implored the Senate not to involve Minnesota in the bottomless sea of troubles which had overwhelmed Kansas, and protested with much warmth against these wanton threats to dissolve th Warmin against these wanton threats to dissoive the Union. The galleries applauded him warmly. Mr. Green of Missouri replied with some flippant sneers about chaunting Union songs, not very creditable to his sense or taste, coming from so young and green a Senator as himself, and applied to the venerable and respected statesman from Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858. Who is J. D. Williamson of Trinity Building, New-York? is a question which much exercises the quidnunes of the capital just now, and to which no one seems able to give a satisfactory answer. He appears resolved to set at defiance the House of Representatives, and is said to be prepared to test by legal means his right to refuse to obey the summone of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The case is similar in appearance, though not in substance, to that of Col. Chester, the correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer, which came up last Winter, during the investigation into the affair of Matteson, Gilbert, Ed. wards, &c. The subpens served on Col. Chester contained a clause forbidding him to quit the City of Washington without the leave of the Committee. Overlooking this clause, Col. Chester, supposing that he would not be wanted immediately, went to Philadelphis, where his family resided, to spend a few days. The Committee, under the impression that he was contumacious and had fled to avoid testifying, obtained an order from the House directing the Speaker to issue his warrant of arrest. The Sergants A arres geant-at-Arms proceeded to Philadelphia, and found Col. Chester entirely willing to appear before the Committee and testify, though the amount of his testimony was that he knew nothing at all about the affair. Col. Chester did not wish to conabout the ahair. Col. Chester did not wish to con-tend with the House of Representatives, and had no occasion to; but Mr. Williamson is understood to intend to resist the call for his evidence, having taken legal advice in the matter. It is an import-ant constitutional question, and ought to be set-tled. It is desirable that the precise rights and powers of the House and of private citizens should be defined beyond dispute.

A good deal of importance has been given in the

House and the Senate to a statement signed by H. Clay Pate, Postmaster at Westport, Mo., and George W. McKown, ex-Member of the Lecompton Convention, and editor of a newspaper in Westpert, in relation to the disfranchised counties of Kansas. This statement purports to show that fifteen of the disfranchised counties were attached to organized counties for civil purposes, and it preds to give the attachment of the counties in

The statement is false ingeneral and in detail. No county in Kansas is attached to another county for election purposes. Each county forms one or more cinets. In detail, there are eleven dis-

tiget lies in the statement.

First: It states that Weiler is attached to Shawnee County. The Convention law shows that Shawnee is in the XIth District, and Weller in the XIVth District.

Second : It states that Butler is attached to Breckexridge. The same law shows that Breckeuridge

is in the LIVth District, whise Buther is in ite | XVth. Third : It states that Coffee is attached to Andersos. The law shows that Coffee is in the XVih and Anderson in the XVIIth District.

Fourth: It states that Dorn is attached to Allen.

The law shows that Dorn is in the XVIIIth Distriet and Allen in the XIXth District.

Fifth: It states that Brown is attached to Poniphan. The law shows that Brown is in the Hd.
District and Dosiphan in the 1st District.
Sizth: It states that Davis is attached to Riley.
The law shows that Davis is in the Xith District

and Riley in the VIIIth District.

Seventh: It states that Madison is attached to Breckenridge. The law shows that Madison is attached to Butler and not to Breckinridge. (Page 89.)

Eighth: It states that Brown and Domphan are

attached. The law (p. 89) shows that these counties were detached from each other Feb. 14. 1857. Ninth: It states that Dickensou had no inhaitants.

(p. 91) of the laws shows that it had.

Tenth: It states that Davis and Riley were at-

tached. The law (p. 91) shows that these counties were detached Feb. 20, 1857.

Elerenth: It states that Woodson is attached to Allen. The law (p. 94) shows that Woodson is attached to Coffee and not to Allen.

The whole statement is a tissue of falsehoods.

These corrections are made from an official copy of the alleged laws of the second session of the Territorial Legislature. The only true statement made by Pate is that McGee County is attached to Bour-bon County for civil purposes. McGee was sup-posed to have but few inhabitants, but 1,200 were returned to Gov. Walker. While some counties were attached to others, yet elections were to be held in all, and no citizen of one county could by the Convention law vote in any other county of the Territory. He must have resided for three months in the county in which he offers to vote.

LECOMPTON—THE MORMONS—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Correspondence of The Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1858. The fate of the Constitution is uncertain. Strict party discipline may carry it through the Senale, but in the House there is a majority of four against its re-

The fate of the Constituted is uncertain. Sucception, under any and all circumstances, and yet it in the House there is a majority of four against its reception, under any and all circumstances, and yet it is said that Mr. Buchanan has declared his determination to put it through Congress in thirty days or burst. These four votes may be had, as there are a number of desirable Executive appointments ready to be given out, but it will require nice party engineering.

Mr. Buchanan should remember that the Walker and Paulding controversy has looseact considerably party screws; and the late decided defeat of his Administration in the loss of the "New Regiment bill, should guard him against calculating too certainly upon the support of Congress. When he learned the vote of the Senate, and ascertained that his recommendation to increase the regular army had been rejected by a vote of four to one, he became indignant, and at once countermanded the order for Gen. Scott to proceed to California, and threatened to withdraw all the troops from Utal.

This would probably be the wisest course to pursue, as Dr. Bernheisel, the Mormon Delegate here, has already proposed sending Commissioners, instead of soldiers, who could treat with the people of Utah, and provide for their removal from the Territories of the United States to some one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. This, the Doctor thinks, could be readily accomplished, and would be far preferable to shooting our own people in a bloody war.

It is proposed that the Government purchase the improvements of the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and establish there a grand military depot for the central division of the Army. This proposition is now before the President.

Senator Gwin is again at sea about his Pacific Rall-road project, which has been reported by him to the Senate, and which he believed had the entire approval of Mr. Buchanan. He is now told by the President that the scheme of General Jeff. Davis is the one he prefers, and shall support with the influence of his Ad

Dr. Gwin takes this in high dudgeon, and charges the President with trifling with the subject, as he knows General Dayis's bill will share the same ignominious fate with the "New Regiment bill," and not receive ten votes in the Senate. General Davis proposes the route from El Paso to San Diego, while Dr. Gwin's bill fixes the castern terminus on the Missouri river, between the Sioux and the Kansas rivers. In my opinion this proposition would also be rejected by a large voter for, while it proposes a northern terminus, it is designed to run the road actually south, or east of south, until it strikes the Texas road, and thence westward via El Paso. Congress will never thence westward via El Paso. Congress will never agree to a Pacific road which runs South.

THE LECOMPTON STRUGGLE.

THE LECOMPTON SIRCUGELE.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

The struggle rapidly approaches, and every moment makes the news of the preceding moment stale; so that it may be the whole matter will have a definite decision before you receive this. I will give you, however, what I learn to be the determination of both idea.

sides.

If the Select Committee be voted, then its members will be named by the House itself or the Speaker, who is a fair man, and will, in accordance with imme-

who is a fair man, and will, in accordance with imme-morial usage, name members, a majority of whom shall represent the views of the majority, as expressed in favor of the resolution.

Messrs, Clay of Kentucky, Dewart of Pennsylvania, and Harkin of New-York, who were a Committee of Democrats to wait upon the President, were received at the White House last Democrats to wait upon the President, were received at the White House last evening. There was a full and free conference. Mr. Buchanan said to Mr. Clay, that whatever vote he gave on the Lecompton Con-stitution would not, so far as he was concerned, sever stitution would not, so lar as he was concerned, sever their friendly relations. The Administration, too, seemed to admit that if fraud were detected, it would affect the admission of Kansas under Lecompton.

There was nothing done at the cancus of the Demo-cratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation.

They stand seven to seven, with one absent.

Leading Southern Democrats say that they are

ready for a compromise.

A COMPROMISE.

The correspondent of The Philadelphia North Amer can writes:

"There is reason to believe that a compromise "There is reason to believe that a compromise is encouraged in high quarters, with the counsel of Southern men, to admit Lecompton and refer the Slavery clause back to the people, as a qualification to admission. And it is understood the President is well inclined to this plan as a mode of pacification, though it will not be recommended in his message. From indications to-day, the friends of the Administration are discouraged at the prospect of carrying the Lecompton Constitution through the House, and concede the defection to be greater than has heretoconcede the defection to be greater than has hereto-fore been represented. As the hour of decision draws near, the courage of those who endure and would em-brace, begins to falter. They see the handwriting on the wall, with the finger of the Nebraska bill steruly pointing to an inevitable doom."

THE PROPOSITION OF MR. HARRIS.

The following is the proposition of Mr. Harris of Illinois, offered in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, after the reception of the President's

That the message of the President, concerning the Constitu-tion famed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a Con-vention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select Committee of thirteen, to be ap-pointed by the Speaker.

That said Committee be instructed to be appressed on the contraction of the contraction.

vention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select Committee of thirtiesh, to be appointed by the Speaker.

"That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts coinceted with the formation of said Constitution, and laws if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been courpiled with and followed.

"Whether said Constitution provides for a Republican form of rovenin out, and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled by Representative in this House upon the be is now liked by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

"Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as adoresaid; and the places where they ware early and the number cast at each place of voting and in each county in the Torritory.

"The apportionment of delegates to said Convention success different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the crosses or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just aris fair or in compliance with law.

"The names of the delegates to said Convention, and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast; and, whether said Constitution received the votes of majority of the delegates to said Convention.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last for and against said Constitution, and for and against say parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4xl day of lavary last for and against said Constitution, and for said say parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last number of each candidate for such offices, and the places where east."

"The number

where cost.

That said Committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places affereasily were fraudulent or illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansa are in open rebellion arisins the laws of the country.

"And that said Committee have power to send for persons and

REVENUE LOSSES-PUBLIC PRINTING. REVENUE LOSSES FOR SERVING FOR 2, 1858.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

A very important report has been prepared by the Senate Committee on Claims, which shows a state of

facts which it is aimost in red ble should have existed se long and has without attracting the notice of the Secretaries of the Treasury or the Comm Lees of Congiese. The Tariff Acts of 1842 - 1847 require that duries should be paid of the root of goods at the port of entry, including the freight and all charges except that for insurance. Mr. Walker in his instructions to the Collectors requires them to collect the daties on the whole cost and charges on shipboard at the port of the whole cost and charges on shipbourd at the port of shipment, "the freight not included, and the insurance "also excluded by law," into by his individual act reducing the fariff on all goods imported, and depriving the Government of a portion of the revenue which the law had provided. Ine duties which should have been collected under the law, and which were not collected under the instructions, would have amounted during the eleven years a use the instructions have been in force, to some thirty or forty millions.

been in force, to some there yer forty millions.

In examining some claims for return of duties Mr. Simmons of Knode Island was struck with the existence of this practice, and this report is the result. Mr. Simmons is on the Committee of Claims and on Patents, and claimants or applicants must be wide awake if they expect to escape the acuteness of his actions.

Scruting.

The Administrationists in the House persist in The Administrationists in the House persist in availing themselves of every opportunity to charge the Opposition with corruption and extravagance. Burnett of Kentucky, in a speech upon the Dediciney bill, charged the last Congress with expending for printing far more than any previous ones. Nichols of Ohio, in a neat five minutes' speech, floored the Kentuckian unmistakably, so that he could hardly make a reply. Mr. Nichols proceed that the Thirty-third Congress expended \$90,000 more for printing than the Thirty-fourth. Such a fact thrown in the teeth of the chatges against a Republican Congress (which by the way was not Republican, though it has the usine) the way was not Republican, though it has the name) was too much for the economical reformer from Ken-

SOUTHERN DISUNION.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1888.

I am informed on good authority that one of the most distinguished of the Southern Senators remarked, a few days since, to a Senator from a Free Statemoenversation, but not confidentially—that the South had no interest in Kansas, and cared nothing for it, the interests but that they were convinced that the true interests of both North and South required a separation, and they were determined to bring it about.

they were determined to bring it about.

I am perfectly satisfied, from various considerations, that a dissolution of the Union is the real object aimed at under cover of zeal for the Lecompton Constitution. Senator Mason's remark in debate yesterday refers to the project. There is a systematic plan of operations already agreed upon to be carried into operation upon the rejection of Kansas.

It is believed that Maryland will go with the South is set first as soon as a sparation shall be ef-

It is believed that Maryland will go with the South
—if not at first, as soon as a separation shall be effected—and hopes are entertained that through Mr.
Buchanan's influence, Pennsylvania will also be
brought to join the South. The President is perfectly
aware of these movement, but professes that, by aiding the Lecompton movement, he can acquire an influence with the Disunion leaders which will enable
him to defeat their schemes. [Cor. Times.

WHAT LOOMS IN THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of The Charleston Mercury. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1858. Washington, Jan. 29, 1828.
Events here are threatening. Kansas will be here by Monday, and the fight will begin upon the presentation of the Kansas Constitution.

The latest and most authentic advices show that

The latest and most authentic advices show that Pre-Slavery men have carried the elections, and that all the State machinery is in their hands.

The effort of Pre-Slavery men in Congress will be to hitch Kansas to Minnesota, and bring them in together. The Senate Committee have already reported a bill for the admission of Minnesota The Committee intended to unite Kansas and Minnesota by delaying the report upon Minnesota until Kansas came; but Douglas, in the absence of a couple of those supporting Kansas, took a snap judgment and got a report. An effort will be made in the Senate to unite them. The House Committee will put them together. The result is somewhat doubtful Instructions from Northern State Legislatures have shaken many of the hitherto advocates of admitting Kansas. The Southern men may be able to muster them back again, but it is not certain. Kansas will be made a test of party allagiance, and the screws will be put to every one who wavers, and every one who deserts will be marked down. The Administration is right now, and must be backed up. It is rumored that there is a difference between Gov. Walker and Judge Douglas—one holding the Kansas bill to be an enabling act, the other denying it. It is thought Kansas will be brought in, but after a desperate fight. The South is more united than ever before, and the North is less divided. Events are hurrying us to an unequivocal sectional struggle. If Kansas be rejected, the South will repudiate Democracy. Things are coming to an end.

effect an amicable adjustment with the Administration on the Kansas question; and I know the fact to be that he has made the strongest addresses to the Southern portion of the Cabinet to reconcile them to his views of compromise."

at Quebee and Toronto, adopted since the destruction for a portion of the provinces—those places being situ ated near the two extremes, over five hundred united apart. The question of a permanent seat was for some time before the Colonial Government, but finally re ferred to the Imperial or Home Government to decide -the competing candidates for the favor being Quebec, Mortreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. OTTAWA, the most central, has been selected by the Queen, and a dispatch received by the Colonial Gov ernment to that effect. To the best-informed in Canada the probability of this selection has been known for some time past, and has been rendered still more likely by the novement for the annexation of a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions to the Canadian jurisdiction by the Provincial Parliament. and which is likely to take place.

Until 1854 this place was known as "Bytown," de riving its original name from its founder, Col. Bywho was commissioned by the Imperial Government in 1827 to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal, connecting the Ottawa River with Lake Ontario. thereby opening an inland water communication with the Upper Lakes, serving the double purpose of inland ommerce in times of peace, and the means of transmitting troops, ammunitions, provisions, &c., unmo lested in time of war-but was then changed by act of Provincial Parliament to "Ottawa City." The city is situated on the west bank of the Ottawa River, on a high bluff bank of perpendicular rock, and is divided into what is termed the Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal which enters the Ottawa through eight or nine massive and symmetrical stone locks. On the extreme point or promontory of the Upper Town the Government has always reserved a plot of ground, on which the buildings for Governmental purposes will now probably be creeted, and from which point the view will be magnificent, taking in as it does the celebrated Chaudière Falls, which are generally acknowledged next to Niagara in imposing grandeur and beauty, and also an island below, covered with factories, mills and timber slides, with a fine scope of the surrounding country. Between this point and the falls above, the Government has also erected a suspension bridge across the river, uniting Canada East and West and affording nearer views of the falls.

Ottawa is distant from Montreal 126 miles, from Quebec 296, from Toronto 233, and from the frontier at Ogdensburgh 54 miles, by which it is connected by railroad. Scamers ply daily between Montreal and Ottawa, and mailroad is also under charter from Montreal via Ottawa to Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; also, one now in course of construction from Brockville on the St. Lawrence, north, striking the Ottawa River from 50 to 75 miles above Ottaws. The Government has caused a survey to be made the past year for a ship canal via this route to Lake Huron, which, if carried into effect, will open a channel for the north-western trade, and allow the surplus produce to flow to the seaboard in bulk. Should this be carried into effect. Ottawa may yet become the most populous city in Canada, uniting the advantages of an agricultural country on one side with the inexhaustible forests of timber or the other, with unsurpassed water power. The Hull iron mines are also being worked successfully at present within seven unles of the city. The principal buildingrare that of store, of which there is abundance

in the immediate vicinity, similar to that of Montreal. The city now centains between 12,000 and 15,000 inhanitante, is lit by gas, and contains some fine pubic buildings. It has also some heavy house stransacting business there, although its indigeant rival, Toronte- or :ather The Heroid's correspondent there-

DEWLYORK DAILY TRIMUNE, THURSDAY, EURRUARY C.

"The choice which has been made will, it is The choice which has been made with thought, give little satisfaction save to Ottawa realisated owners. Your Procedential candidate—Fremont—when he wished to get away from the Fremont—who were begging for offices in advance, went to Ottawa, as a place which, though within the bounds of civilination, was so far distant from the In fact, is out of the world—sky nines from the St. Lawrence—and presents no attraction as a city, save some natural beauties in the shape of falls and rapids in the neighboring Ottawa. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, each of which claimed to be the fittest choice, will join in denouncing the little rival which has cut them all out. Ac.

Yet it has not escaped the far-seeing business eye of nch houses as Mesers. Gilmore & Co. of Liverpool, London and New-York, whose shipping encircles the globe (one of the Mesers. Gilmore residing there and making that their Canadian headquarters), and whose name is as well known at the Bank of England as the said Toronto correspondent s is at The Herald office; nor of the late lamented John Egan, esq., M. P. P. whose fallure from Crimean War embarrassments brought down with him one of the smaller banks of England. The Montrealers speak somewhat sensibly on the subject, most of the papers simply congratulating Ottawa upon its success, and the most boisterous speaking in moderate terms; as, for instance, the following from The Montreal Gazette:

"We have always, in all times and circumstances "We have always, in all times and circumstances, advocated the claims of Montreal to be the Seat of Government, as superior to those of ether cities, and this apart from all local interests, purely and simply on public grounds. After the claims of Montreal we have believed those of Ottawa come next; and this has been generally admitted by Montrealers. It will not probably give them very intense satisfaction to know that the second best place has been chosen at the expense of the heat though it may carrier reconcile them to of the best, though it may earlier reconcile them to their own less."

Ottawa has been advanced by its advantageous postion, being the key to the lumber regions, with other advantages: thus far, but, since it has received its share of Government patronage it may now look to a brighter future, and I may safely predict that it will not only be the official center, but will rapidly become one of the main attractions of the Northern tourist for pleasure, possessing as it does the greatest variety of natural seevery of any city in the Province.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening, the President in the chair. The Twelfth Ward asked for a new Primary School building in One-hundred-and-eightysecond street. The Second Ward asked for a remodeling of building No. 12. The Twenty-second, Nineteenth and Ninth Wards also asked for Gramma Schools.

Mr. DAVENPORT's resignation from the Committee on Normal Schools was accepted.

Mr. R. L. WATERBURY renewed his offer to lecture in the city schools two hours a day for \$10 per day. Dr. RANNEY declined to serve on the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Mr. Adams, an evening school teacher in the Twen tieth Ward, having received a present from his schol-ars, Mr. Nellson stated that he should decline to pay his salary.

The Board ordered it paid. The PRESIDENT stated his objections to signing several bills. The objections were technical.

The proprietors of a hot water furnace sent in a communication, recommending their heating appara-tus as a safe and effective method of heating school

W. B. RHOADES contended that the contract for repaining the recently burned school-building in I wen-ty-fourth street ought to have been given to him. His

claim was referred. NELSON J. WATERBUY, the defrated caudidate for

cal sectional struzgle. If Kansas be rejected, the South will repudiate Democracy. Things are coming a nend.

REVOIR.

The correspondent of The Richmond South writes under date of Jan. 29:

"Senator Douglas is very busy in his endeavors to effect an amicable adjustment with the Administration on the Kansas question; and I know the fact to be that he has made the strongest addresses to the South-crn portion of the Cabinet to reconcile them to his views of compromise."

OTTAWA, THE NEWCAPITAL OF CANADA

The perambulating system of four years alternately at Quebec and Toronto, adopted since the destruction of the Parliament buildings at Montreal, was found too expensive and troublesome, as well as inconvenient

Calim was referred.

NELSON J. WATERBUY, the defeated candidate for School Committee in that Ward to fill a vacancy.

The Evening School Committee attempted to get a salary for the Superintendent which the Board refused to get a splay for the Superintendent which the Board committee on Salaries and Offices.

Committee he had looked for some record of the Privales of the previous Committee. The by-laws required a record of the precedings of every Standing Committee told him that Judge Waterbury had such a transgression of the by-laws. He reported that the atransgression of the by-laws. He reported that the atransgression of the by-laws. He reported that the Board be raised to \$2.890, and the rooms now occopied by him in the Hall of the Board be raised to \$2.890.

Mr. Warrer of the Twentieth Ware, was appointed a Trustee in that Ward to fill a vacancy.

The Evening School Committee attempted to get a salary for the Superintendent which the Board refused to appoint. Referred a Committee on Salaries and Offices.

NELSON J. WATERBUY, the defeated candidate for School Committee in that Ward to fill a vacancy.

The Evening School Committee attempted to get a salary for the Superintendent which the Board committee of the Pinance Committee he had looked for some record of the privales and offices.

NELSON J. WATERBU

Resolved. That Article 17 of the By-Laws of the Board be re-cluded. Article 17 constitutes the bresent Normal Schools. Resolved, That no more scholars shall be received into the Sab-urday Normal Schools, and at the close of the present year said school shall cease to exist, from this time, this Board will not

Resided, That hercelter, from this time, this Board will not becoming any one to be hereful appointed as a teacher in the Granmar Schools, unless he or she shall be if years of age, and who has also the requisitions hereimfer named, and that no pay shall be allowed to any one in the said school who has not complied with the said requisitions.

Resided. That there shall continue to be a daily Normal School, to which all residents of this city who shall desire to become teachers in the Public Schools shall be admitted, free of say charge, for instruction; such schools to be under the supervision of the Committee on Normal Schools, of this Board, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may determine.

The last resolution provides that the examiners of teachers shall be, for a male, the City Superintendent,

The last resolution provines that the examiners of teachers shall be, for a male, the City Superintendent, the Principal of the Male Normal School (which is abolished), and some male Principal of a grammar school, to be selected by the President of the Board; and for a temale, the City Superintendent, the Princi-pal of the Female Normal School, and a female prin-cipal similarly appointed, two of the female prin-

pai of the remaie Aorinan School, and a lemaie prin-cipal similarly appointed—two of the three examiners to be competent to give a certificate.]

Dr. Williams moved that it be referred to the Committee on Normal Schools, Teachers, By Laws,

and they were so referred.

Mr. WARKEN, nothing daunted by the defeat of his first set of resolutions, offered another, calling on the teachers to report the condition of their school build-ings and their facilities for exit. He said that he had examined 25 buildings within a few days, and in one wall was 15 inches out of plumb, and in another the teacher feared that his 700 pupils might be buried any

Mr. GREEN said that the Board should attend to Mr. G. FFN said that the Board should attend to these cases before the scholars assembled again. Mr. O Grady of the First Ward, said that an acci-dent in that Ward had led to an examination of the times, and they were found to be in a highly danger-ous tendition. In many piaces, the flues were not toroughly lined and the wood was charred. It might

caught fire any day.

Williams thought that the schools of the Twelfth Ward were as sefe as any which were warmed by furnaces. He did not think that any buildings heated by furnaces were safe. Several members coincided with Dr. Williams land

Several members coincided with Dr. Williams and
Mr. Lee proposed that the Commissioners make the
investigation themselves.
Mr. Grees hoped that some good architect would
be appointed with Mr. McVey, the Superintendent of
the Workshop, to examine all the school-buildings.
Mr. Warran specified. He thought that one of the
buildings in the Seventh Ward was unsafe. Mr.
White of the Eleventh Ward, had told him that he
thought the Ninth street building was unsafe. The

thought the Ninth street building was unsafe. The Fourth Ward buildings were unsafe. This was all Mr. Montaith said that the Fire Department had

Mr. Mostrith said that the Pire Department had pronounced every school in the city safe but one, and that was on the oast side of the river.

Mr. Cocke of the Seventh Ward insisted that all the school buildings in that Ward were safe; they used nothing but wood stoves for heating.

The resolution was amended so as to put the duty of reporting upon the Inspectors, after which it was pessed and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The Governors of the Alms-House held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Rotunda, the President, Gov. SMITH, in the chair.

The Committee on Penitentiary submitted a report of rules and regulations for the povernment of the Island and Small-pex Hospital, which is about to be separated from the Penitentiary. The report was accepted and the rules adopted. cepted and the rules adopted.

The Parsibest here announced the Committee on

sland Hospital as follows: McElroy, Oliver and Gov. Processly moved that the reports on medical ment (Allepathy and Homeopathy) at Bellevue

Hospital be made the special ereer for the meeting on

Gov. ANDERSON stated that members of the Commissioners of Emigration were desirous for a conter-ence of Committees from both Boards, with a view of

ence of Committees from both Hoards, with a view of settling he accounts existing between them. The subject was referred to the Committee on Conference.

INVALLE REMAINS in the Institutions for the Wick exercise Jan. 30 1851;

Bellevue Hospital Sin Radeal's Island Hospital. 245

Lunatic Asylum. 636 Randal's Island Hospital. 245

Alms House. 1511 City Prisons. 412

Penitentiary. 741 Colored Home. 366

Penitentiary Hospital. 344 Colored Orphan Asylum. 130

Worthouse. 1236 Chi tren at ourse. 215

Small-Pox Hospital. 251City Cemetery. 22 Discharred.
Discharred.
Sent to Penateutiary.
Sent to State Prison.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday at the office in Worth street, the Hon. Gullas C. Verrelasch in the chair, and Messrs. Carrigan, Curtis, Cummings. Tiemann, Crabtree, Hunt, Morgan, Pardy and Jellinghaus present. Mayor Powell absent.

The Parsipray announced that the Annual Report was in type, and would soon be ready. It will be submitted to the Board at a Special Meeting to be held on

Saturday.

We subjoin the usual weekly statement;

Number of alien emigrants arrived to Jen. 27, 1832.

Number of alien emigrants arrived since to Feb. 3... Total.

To same date in 1857.

Number in Emigrant Ref.ge, Ward's Island.

Number in Marine Hospital. Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1852. 652,185 59
Aggregate receipts to 27th. 64,756 00
Received since to February 3. 616 00. 5,372 00 adiourned.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met last evening, the President, John Commercon, in the chair. Letters were read from William L. Waite of Illinois and the Hon. Elijah Ward of H. R. Mr. Rowe reported, that since the last meeting he had sent petitions to the Hon. William H. Seward, Daniel E. Sickles of New-York and Mr. Wortendyke of New-Jersey.

The Secretary (Ben. Price) reported that he had sent a petition to the Hon. George Taylor of Brooklyn, signed by the citizens, and headed by the Mayor thereof.

Mr. Ahrends reported that the German Land Re-

Mr. Annexos reported that the German Land Re-

Mr. AHRENDS reported that the German Land Reform Association had sent a petition of a thousand names to the Hon. John Kelly.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Commerford) reported that he had sent a petition to Mr. Gwin of the Senate.

The Committee are under obligations to Messrs.

Andrew Johnson and Horace F. Clark. A circular letter was read, and a copy thereof was ordered to be sent to each member of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th inst.

scattered held out by force these ten years, being equal to those from time to time left behind.

By the Third-Best Student.—But if they had come to the Expedition having food enough for subsistance,

to the Expedition having food enough for sub-istance, and without the necessity of cultivating the earth and foraging, and had carried on the war without interruption, quickly conquering in battle they would have taken it; but they were not united; but contended a part being present from time to time. If they had sat down to the siege in less time and with less difficulty they would have taken Troy. But on account of the want of money the Expeditions before this were weak and this, the greatest of those before appears in fact to have been less than it is reported by feme, and than the report even now made current

appears in fact to have been less than it is reported by fame, and than the report even now made current by the poets concerning it.—Chap. II.

By the Fourth-Best Student in the class.—Such I find to have been the ancient affairs, being difficult to be believed from want of certain proof. For men receive the accounts of those things done before them even in their own country without inquiry. For example the mass of the Athenians think that Hipparchus being a tyrant was slain by Armodins and Aristogeiton, and they do not know that Hippias being the elder ruled over the sons of Pesistratus, and that the elder ruled over the sons of Pesistratus, and tha Hipparchus and Thessalus were his brothers. Ar Hipparchus and Thessalus were his brothers. Armodius and Aristogeiton expecting something that day and that very time, information being given to Hippias by some of their accomplices, abstained from attacking him as being forewarned and wishing to go into danger having done something, meeting Hipparchus, forming the Panathanck game called Deckorion, slew him.—Thucyd. Book I. Chap. 20, Sect. 1, 2.

The examination of the Junior Class in Moral Phi losophy, yesterday, revealed the fact that among the duties of man are: not to eat delicate dishes, to dress comfortably and modestly, and not to torture one's self as the Hindoos and South-Sea Islanders do.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. McLEOD .- In the month of December last the congregation of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, in the Twelfth street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, addressed a communication to their pastor inviting him to deliver a discourse befor them in commemoration of his twenty-five years minis try in this city. Dr. McLeod, in compliance with the wishes of his congregation, fixed the 14th day of January last for celebrating the event, that day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation; but as accident which he met with a few weeks since render-

accident which he met with a few weeks since rendered a postponement of the celebration hecessary until
last evening, when the interesting event took place.

After the opening devotional exercises were concluded, Mr. Brown, one of the Trustees of the Church,
read the correspondence which had taken place between the Trustees in behalf of the congregation and
their esteemed pastor, and then addressed the latter at
considerable length expression of their appreciation considerable length, expressive of their appreciation of his services among them during a period of 25 years, and concluded by requesting his acceptance irom them of a testimonial of their esteem, consisting of a piece of plate (a salver of the value of \$80) and

\$600 in money.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod then rose and gave a de-nied statement of the rise and progress of the Pres-

byterian Church in New-York; especially under the ministry of his father, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeed, from the 7th of July, 1801, to the 14th of January, 1803, bis own ministry, from July 14, 1803, up to the present time, embracing a period of 57 years

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

THE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN WILLIAM STREET. AQUESTS ON THE BODIES.

The denths of Gotleib Gross and a young woman familiarly casted "Rosa," but whose real name was

Flizabeth Marks, by polion, at the house No. 237 William street, administered by the latter, was announced in yesterday morning a TRIBUSE. From what could be ascertained it appears that Gross and the woman who first murdered him and then took her own life, had long been living on familiar terms and she had become so much attached to him as to desire to be constantly in his company. Not long since Grees expressed to his mistress a determination to sail for New-Orleans, and had named a day for his departure. San used every artifice to induce him to give up his South ern trip, but as he was not to be sheken in his purpose, she secretly resolved to prevent the consummation his wishes, by administering to him a fatal draught, and then end her own miserable existence by swallowing a doze of the same nature. She accordingly procured a quantity of arsenic, but when or where she purchased it does not transpire, and placed it under the bed in his room. About 3 o clock on Tuesday morning Gross and his murderer proceeded to his room where loud and angry talk was heard for some time afterward by the domestic who lodged in an adjoining room, but she could not tell what the conversation was about-At 10 o'clock the following morning the same servantgirl heard a noise in Gross's room as if something was being mixed in a tumbler with a teaspoon, and then all wr. quiet again for four hours, when some one week heard vomiting in the same room, but no cry for help was raised till 6 o'clock p. m., when Gross called the domestic and requested her to bring him up a cup of coffee. On entering the small apartment the servant found Gross and the woman in bed. Coffee and a tumbler of water were taken up by the girl, and wood after she retired from the room, a noise as of some one allieg was heard. The servant hastened up to see what was the matter, and saw the woman Marks protrate on the floor. In answer to a question she said she was very sick; a pillow was placed urder her head, and clothes thrown over her to keep her warm. Soon afterward the sufferer died, and then it was dis covered that Gross was very sick himself. He at once suspected that the woman had poisoned him, and told the servant-girl so. A physician was immediately called to attend him, but his services were of no avail, as death ensued about midnight. Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the bodies, and after impanneling a Jury, took the following testimony:

of the continuation of the senate.

The Committee are under obligations to Me-serve Andrew Johnson and Horace F. Clark. A circular letter was rend, and a copy thereof and the House of sent to each mean The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee adjourned to the Charles, 10th in the Committee again on Wednesday, 10th in the Committee again of the Wednesday, 10th in the Committee again of the Wednesday, 10th in the Committee again of the Wednesday, 10th in the Wednesday,

William Celtz, being duly sworn, says—I resider at Nos. 2 and 10 Mott street; I keep a bourding house at mad place; the woman Rosa bourded with me; her right name was Elizabeth Marks, from Gilheine, Germany; she bearded at my house about five months ango Gross often came to my house and took her away to the theater, and elsewhere; I saw her last about two weeks ago; she did not, then say anything about Gross.

Philip O. Hanlon, M. D., being sworn, says-I have made a post mortem examination of Gotleth Gross, now lying dead at No. 207 William street; I found evident traces of arsend in the stomach; the other organs were in a healthy condition; the strenic was the cause of death.

the stemson; the other organs were in a healthy condition; the areain was the cause of death.

J. Leinne, M. D., residing at No. 63 Rose street, being worm, says—I was called to visit Mr. Gross, descased, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, at No. 23 William street; I dough him vonting, and suffering first area; pain in the atomical and bowels; a woman lay dead on the floor; he told me that this woman had given him the proton; I saw the look lastical. Posson, Arsenie." I gave him the would arthdoor but ine died in two bours afterward; he said that he slopt some time often he go'the drink from the woman, and when he woke up he commenced wondings.

The testimony being exhausted, the case was given

othe Jary, who soon rendered verdiets as follows:

"That Gotleib Gross, the deceased, came to his death by arsenic administered to him by Elizabeth Marks, Feb. 2, 18:8, at No. 237 William street. The Jury also find that Elizabeth Marks committed suicide by taking arsenic at No. 237 William street, Feb. 2, 18:8." Gross was a single man, about twenty-six years of age, and the girl who took his life was only twenty years old. She had black eyes, dark hair, was about medium size, and very good looking. The place in Mott street where she had lived, as testified to by one

of the witnesses, is a disreputable place, and has long borne that character. Both the deceased parties were zatives of Germany.

The friends of Gross took charge of his remains for interment; but they declined burying the body of the woman. As she has no friends to come forward and give her a decent burial, it is probable that the body will be consigned to Potter's Field. Many are of the impression that the deceased parties before entering the bed-room mutually resolved to take poison and tever leave the house again alive; but there is no

with the remark made by Gross immediately after her CITY ITEMS.

death.

testimony to sustain such a thing-besides, it conflicts

Mr. E'sfeld's second Classical Quartet Soirce of Tuesday evening, drew together a fair audience, coridering the attraction elsewhere. The programme on the present occasion was most happy. A quartet by Haydn for stringed instruments, a trio for violin, violoucello and piano, by Goldbeck, and a grand quator for the third time) by Rubinstein, were the leading instrumental pieces. The former of these was played for he first time with that precision, accuracy and intelectual treatment for which Mr. Eisfeld's quartet party s so roted. The andante movement, the dominact